The Indians. The San Diego Herald, of the 22d May, contains

the fellowing :-A party of Americans, Frenchmen, and Mexicans

A party of Americans, Frenchmen, and Mexicans have just arrived here from Senora, from whom we gather the following particulars:—

They are five days from Camp Yuma, on the Colorado, and report Major Heintzelman's command as all well. Major Andrews, with thirty men, had gone on a scout up the river. They report the Indians as being, all quiet on the route, with the exception of the Yumas, with whom they did not come in contact. The Mexican government has sent large reinforcements to the troops in Sonora, to effect, if possible, the reduction of the Apaches, and compol these savages to cease their accustomed predatory invasions. Some seven hundred soldiers had already arrived in Guaymas, and more were expected.

predatory invasions Some seven hundred soldiers had already arrived in Guaymas, and more were expected.

A line of frontier posts will be established on the northern boundary of Sonora, taking in every possible pass by which the Apaches can enter, or have been in the habis of escaping with their plunder. Intelligence from New Mexico announces that the United States troops in that region are actively engaged in hostilities with the same Indians, who, it is probable, will now take refuge in Chihuahua, where they are received with open arms by the inhabitants and government troops in that State. The fact appears rather starting to an American, that one State of a federal republic should openly receive and countenance the deadliest foe of a sister State and of the general government. Yet, not only is this the fact, but they are publicly known to distribute rations to these Indians, once a month, in the town of Jannos. They also offer a market, not only for the horses, mules, and cattle, stolen by these savages from Sonora, but even go so far as to purchase their fellow countrymen and women, who may have been carried off from their homes by the Apaches, not for the purpose of liberating them and restoring them to their homes, but in order to make peens of them—a state of bondage worse than alavery, and from which they never disentirall themselves. All these facts are fully known by the general government in Mexico; but yet, nothing is done to prevent it, or to correct the abuse—from which the American reader can draw his own inferences as to the moral leprosy that taints the whole political existence of that unhappy nation.

Large numbers of Americans and French were go-Large numbers of Americans and French were go-

nation.

Large sumbers of Americans and French were going into Sonora to work the extensive mines of that State. A number of parties were already out "prospecting" for mines, and our informant tells us that a new and extraordinary rich silver mine has recently been discovered. There is scarcely a mountain in the State (and it is nearly all mountains) that does not contain a mine of some kind or other, which is and has been for many years lying unworked, from the dread the inhabitants entertain of the Apaches. It is confidently asserted, that in two years from this time the State of Sonora will equal California in mineral wealth and commerce. That she has within her own borders the means to do so, we ourselves feel confident, and we flatter ourselves that we speak not unadvisedly on the subject, as we have travelled leisurely over nearly the whole State; but that such will ever be the case under a Moxican administration is very much to be doubted. Everything is done there by favoritism. Senor Fernando Cubilias, the present Governor of the State, was educated in France, and is a gentleman of talent, education and accomplished manners; but unfortunately his hands are tied by old Manuel Gandars, who in reality guides the helm of State, and whose only desire is to enrich hinself and maintain dars, who in reality guides the helm of State, and whose only desire is to enrich himself and maintain the power and influence of his family. The government do not object to foreigners working the mines, with the exception of "yankees." Some how or other, we are strangely of opinion, that e'er many years none but "yankees" will work them.

We shall enter on this subject more fully at another time.

The French Expedition to Sonora.

THEIR HOSTILITY TO THE AMERICANS—MEXICAN JEALOUST OF THE AMERICANS—INVIDIOUS ORDERS.

[From the San Francisco Herald, May 25.]

Mr. W. S. Moore, who joined the French company of seventy-four that left California some time last fall fer Sonora in Mexico, has just returned by way of Masatlan, and from him we gather the following particulars relative to the past history and course of the expedition:—

The party of French which he had joined by invitation of the captain, Mons, Lonindry, were well-

The party of French which he had joined by invitation of the captain, Mons. Lepindry, were well received by the inhabitants, and were granted by the government three leagues of land near Carcospa, about eighty leagues from Enyamas, at the head of the Santa Clara valley, on condition they cultivated it for ten years before disposing of it. They have also received from the authorities and inhabitants thirty horses, thirty mules, thirty burros, and provisions for six months, to sustain them until they can raise sufficient for themselves. They have not yet commenced mining, as they had at first intended, owing to the neighborhood of the Indians, who had sworn vengeance against them, and were on the look-out for an opportunity to wreak it. They kept watch and ward at all times, and were prepared to give the savages a warm reception, in case kept watch and ward at all times, and were prepared to give the savages a warm reception, in case they made an attack. They have applied to the government for liberty to send for 500 more of their countrymen, either from California or France, which application had been granted. As soon as these reinforcements reach them, they will be strong enough, and design to work the rich mines in the north. We should mention that the grant of the three leagues to the Frenchmen was on the xpress condition that no American lowed to join the colony. After they had advanced into the Indian country, a large portion of them insisted that Mr. Moore should leave them, and insisted that Mr. Moore should leave them, and made the most ferocious threats against him and all other Americans. He was at first not inclined to obey; but as the French attempted to take his life, and were only prevented by Capt. Lepindry, who was his friend, he quietly left the camp, and made his way back to the Mexican settlements. At Guaymas he met Mr. Thompson, who, in company with Mr. Hays, had been conducting a party of ten into California, but had been driven back at the crossing of the Colorado by the Indians, who were then murdering every American they could lay their hands on. Mr. Thompson stated he had trailed a party of about 100 men ahead of him, and at the mouth of the Gila came across their camp, but could see nothing but bloody clubs. He could track them no further, and concluded they had been murdered by the Indians.

After he and his party had been compelled by the Indians to turn back from the Colorado, they struck down south into Sonora, and were compelled to

After he and his party had been compelled by the Indians to turn back from the Colorado, they struck down south into Sonora, and were compelled to walk some eighty miles before they reached a settlement. At the small town of Ermis they came upon the party of seventy-four Frenchmen who had so summarily driven Mr. Moore off. The Frenchmen encountered them in the streets with threatening looks and ready arms. Before attacking the handful of exhausted Americans, however, they determined to heap every indignity upon them. Their first act was to advance, and seizing one of Mr. Thompson's party by his long beard, jerk a handful of hair out. The Americans were compelled to retreat into the house of the Alcalde, which the French, now wrought up to a phrenzy of passion, surrounded and made preparations to force.

At this stage, the Alcalde appeared and declared that the Americans were under his protection, and should not be harmed—that they were few, and worn out by a long march through the desert, and could not protect themselves against the odds that were brought against them. The Frenchmen would pay no attention to his remonstrances, so he ordered out the inhabitants to assist him. With their aid he succeeded in getting the Americans out of the town, and sent a strong guard with them for fifteen miles. As they left the Frenchmen told them. "You may escape us, but there are parties behind who will get you." Mr. Moore states Mr. Thompson is convinced they would have been all massacred but for the interposition of the Mexican authorities.

The reasen the French assign for their hostility

cred but for the interposition of the Mexican authorities.

The reasen the French assign for their hostility to Americans is, that they were treated badly at Moquelumne Hill, in this State.

Mr. Moore was delayed a long time at Guaymas by the authorities refusing him passports to leave. There being no vessel in port, or likely to be for months, for San Francisco, he applied for a passport to cross the gulf into Lower California, so as to make his way up by land to San Diego. It was refused. He then attempted to bribe some of the officers, when he was arrested and put under a guard. He seat for the American Consul, who endeavored to obtain the desired passport for him from the authorities, but was informed it was imporsible, as orders, which were shown, had been received from the central government not to allow any American a passport into Lower California. Our consul had immediately written to the American Minister at Mexico, complaining of the injustice of these orders, and asking instructions. While detained at Guaymas, Mr. Moore desired to satisfy himself beyond question as to the report he had heard that no Americans would be permitted to settle in the country. For this purpose he applied to an English gentleman, Mr. Thos Waller Perkins, who had long resided in Guaymas, and occupied a high and influential position in the town, to aid him. Mr. Perkins undervock the case, and the following report, signed by himself and now before us, will show what Americans have to expect in Sonora:—

I faithfully report to you the result of my interview.

cans have to expect in Sonora:

REPORT.

I faithfully report to you the result of my interview with his Excellency. Fernando Cabillas, Governor of the State of Sonora, on the subject of Foreign Colonization.

I proceeded to Uris, where I requested Dr. Jame Campbell an American, to go with me to the Governor to make known our plan, and ask for license. Mr. whall declined again appearing before his Excellency. Campbell declined again appearing before his Excellency, having been so positively refused whon he went to him with the deputation from Captain Hayden and company, who were retused both the liberty of mining and passports, or letters of security. I afterward solicited Dr. Conrado Sucisted on behalf of the Germans who said he desmed any application useless. Thus, having

been thrown on my own resources, and determined to know fer myself, I went alone to his Excellency the Governor. The interview courred in the government office; there were present the Governor, the Secretary, and three members of Congress. I told them it was our desire to bring a colony of from 100 to 1,000 men, English, 14th, Scotch, German, and Americans, to colonise the northwestern section of Santa Crux Valley, including Sierra Blanco, or else the vicinity of Bacuache, or some location afterward to be agreed upon; said men to have the right to work under the general mining laws of Mexico, "Ordenescade Mineria;" to have the right of locating land for agriculture under the colonisation set of Mexico; to receive implements, tools, seeds, animais, and provisions, similar to those given to the French company. Said colonists in return to receive an oath, to be administrated by the Mexican Consul in Sav Francisco. Californis, or such other person as the Governor or State might appoint, to support the constitution and sovereignty of Mexico, and to defend her frontier against all foreign aggression, Indian or otherwise. And in case any of the aforesaid colonists interpose any impediments to the administration of the land, or by arms or otherwise proved himself disloyal to his oath of allegiance, he should, on fair conviction thereof, forfeit all his right, title, and interest of all government grants, and to all benefits accruing thereform. Such being our desire, I requested his Exinforesaid colonists interpose any impediments to the administration of the land, or by arms or otherwise proved himself disloyal to his eath of allegiance, he should, on fair conviction thereof, forfeit all his right, title, and interest of all government grants, and to all benedits accruing therefrom. Such being our desire, I requested his Excellency to do me the favor to inform me what was the accustomed mode of procedure, whether by pedition to his Excellency, or to Congress. In answer, he told me that the appropriate mode was by memorial "instancia" to himself, when, if he deemed it necessary, it was then passed to the State Congress. I therefore thanked him, and returned to prepare an "instancia." In the meanime, being informed that the Governor had said that in the act legalizing the French colony there was a clause preventing them from receiving any American into their colony, I deemed it my duty again to apppear before the tiovernor, and inquire into the validity of the statement, which was done as follows:—"If your Excellency please, it is our carnest dealer so to form and modify our 'instancia' that it may be in accordance with the previous legislation of the Congress of this State, and alike acceptable to the legislators and people of the Mexican confederation; nevertheless, I am credibly informed that a portion of the people mentioned in our requisition, viz., the Americans, have, by legislative enactment, been prevented not only from colonizing themselves, but also from joining the people of other sations, who might colonize here. If the impression I am under is inaccurate, I will thank yout Excellency to be corrected." He repled: I have positive orders from the city of Mexico to sanction the establishment of colonies in the State, but as far as possible to prevent their hortoduction of Americans. I replied: Your Excellency having, from other business, my letters of security in your possession, must know that I am an Englishman by birth; therefore your instructions from the city of Mexico could ha

arrived a tew days ago. Mr. Moore informs us that no American can now obtain a passport to land in Lower California, or go into the interior of Sonora—and without them they are sure to be maltreated. Although on entoring Guaymas he had with him his passports, regularly issued by the Mexican Consul here, and letters of security, every Mexican he met, except the few gentlemen of the higher classes, scowled upon him as he passed, and by words and actions indicated their hostility to the "detested Yankees."

tions indicated their hostility to the "detested Yankees."

After the publication of the above in the San Francisco Herald, the French citizens of San Francisco held a meeting at Mons. Delessert's office, to consider the course to be adopted in view of the report made by Mr. Moore, in the Herald, of the conduct of the French towards the Americans in Sonora. A letter addressed to Mons. Dillon, the French Consul, by Mr. Hopper, was read, denouncing, in the strongest terms, the course pursued by the French, and enclosing a circular containing Mr. Moore's report, headed "Miner's Attention," five thousand copies of which, the writer stated, had been struck off for distribution in the mines. After much discussion, it was decided to tion," five thousand copies of which, the writer stated, had been struck off for distribution in the mines. After much discussion, it was decided to make no reply in the papers, as it would involve a newspaper controversy, and it was their anxious desire to avoid agitating matters that might tend to create ill feeling between the French and Americans in California. For the same reason no formal resolutions were passed. The chairman, however, made an address to a gentleman representing this office, embodying the views of our French citatens. They state that they are loth to believe that their countrymen in Sonora have been guilty of the conduct impated to them by Mr. Moore—that they will wait to hear what is said on the other side before giving credonce to it; but if it is true, they totally disavow and condemn their conduct, as they do that of all other people who act se wrongfully and interfere with the rights of others. They further urge that they should not be held responsible for the evil doing of others, and trust their defence to the press, as Americans in France might safely do under similar circumstances. ce to the press, as Americans in France might

fence to the press, as Americans in France might safely do under similar circumstances.

They strongly condemn, however, the attempts to create an exettement in the mines, and stir up ani-mosity between the French and Americans by dis-tributing these circulars through the interior, and trust to the press to counteract any injurious influ-ence they may have.

trust to the press to counteract any injurious influence they may have.

The views they present are entirely just. The entente cordiale which now so happily exists between the two people in this State, should not be disturbed by the course of others in another country. It would indeed be an outrage were Americans to visit upon unoffending and peaceable Frenchmen in the mines, the sins of some of their reckless countrymen in Sonora. With as much justice might the French government maltreat Americans in Paris, because of the injuries inflicted upon Frenchmen by individuals in this or any other country.

of the injuries inflicted upon Frenchmen by indivi-duals in this or any other country.

Our people love justice too well to countenance any attack for this cause upon the French, and all good citizens will at once frown down any attempt to instigate it. The French in this city are among our most respectable and valuable citizens. All who know them esteem them, and throughout the who know them esteem them, and throughout the mines they bear a high character for honesty, enterprise and industry. We have no fearthat this circular will sway the minds of our citizens from the principles of justice, or diminish the kindly feeling they now entertain towards their fellow citizens who happened to be born in France. The remembrance of the aid we received from them in our war folders and the standard to be the standard to the s of Independence, is too green to be effaced by the by their countrymen here as it can be by our own

Another Revolution in Baja California.
[From the San Diego Herald, May 15.]
We received important information from Sen we received important information from Senor Antonio Sozo, who passed through here on Thursday last, to recall Captain Castro, that Lower California was again in a state of insurrection. The rebellion is headed by the brothers Melendres, and their first object is to take the town of Santo Tornas. Melendres, with some forty of his men, was met by Senor Juan Mendozo, at the head of ten of the government text. They were energed in conflict at the Juan Mendozo, at the head of ten of the government party. They were engaged in conflict at the moment of Senor Sozo's departure, near the hamlet of La Grulla, situated some four miles to the northward of Santo Tomas. Senor Sozo, however, brings the intelligence of the probable death of Senor Santa Maria Alvarez, who was left by him in La Grulla, mortally wounded. No doubt the government troops will eventually succeed in putting down the insurgents, as they have a body of some lown the insurgents, as they have a body of some thirty-two men in Santo Tomas, and two pieces of artillery. We shall probably be put in possession of the details by the time of issuing our next number.

Interesting from the South Pacific.

Interesting from the South Pacific.

[From the Panama Herald. June 8]

IMPORTANT FROM CALLAO.

We have received private advices from Callao, by the Santingo, and which had not reached us at the time of publishing our paper on Friday morning.

These advices are authentic and reliable. They state that when the steamer Santiago left Callao, the Rimac, a Peruvian man of war steamer, was making preparations to leave Callao. She was to be placed under the direction of Gen. Deustua, Governor of Callao, and was to be dispatched under scaled instructions. It was generally believed that her destination was Guyaquil, or at least as near there as Flores and his forces might be found.

Gen. Deustua is one of the bravest and most energetic men in all Peru, and he enjoys the confidence of his government to an unlimited extent. His temporary absence from his post, as Governor of Callao, points with significant importance to the object which has thus suddenly drawn him away from it. It is highly probable that he has gone to render Flores the assistance he has been waiting for; and if so, he reached Guayaquil about the same moment as the Quickstep, which must have reached there last Thursday, at farthest. It is very certain, from the tenor of the letter written on board of Flores' steamer Chile, and published in another column, that all he was then waiting forto advance on Guyaquil—was the arrival of the Quickstep. That vessel is now there, and the probability is, we shall have some highly important news via Paita, by the Quito, which is due at this port on the 19th inst.

ECUADOR.

ECUADOR.
Letters dated on board the steamer Restaurador,

(Chile) informs us that Flores is still in Puna, awalt-

(Chile) informs us that Flores is still in Puna, awalting reinforcements from Panama. From one of those letters we extract the following:

We have got over our difficulties with the Swedish frigate, as also the obstacles attempted to be put in our way by the United States Charge, Mr. Cushing, by means of the North American ship, whose commander has arranged matters in a manner every way satisfactory for us, and worthy of all praise and credit to himself. Yesterday Cushing passed close to us in the little steamer Guayas, on his way to the ship, with the American ensign hoisted. General Flores forwarded a representation of affairs to the Commodore, who stated his disapprobation of Mr. Cushing's conduct in the business, and otherwise gave us all satisfaction, requesting that we would allow the vessel to return, the Charge de Affairs being on board. The steamer returned, and all was allow the vessel to return, the Charge de Affairs being on board. The stoamer returned, and all was settled. We shall remain here until the arrival expected from Panama, which is now twenty-one days out, and likewise the return of two commissioners, one from Macha's and the other from the Morro. Immediately afterwards we shall proceed to Guayaguil. I have little doubt of success, as we have justice and the people on our side. The enemy has more troops than we, but ours have the advantage in valor and discipline. They have no chief; we have Flores, &c.

Flores had caused to be circulated among his partisans, and, as far as possible, throughout the

Flores had caused to be circulated among his partisans, and, as far as possible, throughout the country, a proclamation, in which he renounces his claims on the country in character of President elect in 1848, and founder of its independence, and that his appearance on the coast with an armed force has the sole object of enforcing the fulfilment of existing treaties and the re-establishment of order. We subjoin the substance of another proclamation issued by Flores from Puna, and dated April 9, 1852:—

Juan José Flores, General-in-chief of the army of Restoration in Ecuador.

Considering that the expedition under my command has for its sole object the enforcement of respect to public engagement, the restoration of legal right, the re-establishment of peace in the country, and the protection of property, I decree:—

legal right, the re-establishment of peace in the country, and the protection of property, I decree:

Art. I. That the establishment of the vessels and troops under my command at this island, is in no manner intended to obstruct the traffic or trade with Guaxaquit, or any other ports on the coast.

2. All vessels, to whatever country they belong, will receive every assistance which they may require in the furtherance of their voyages.

3. Captains or supercargoes of vessels proceeding to Guayaquil or other ports occupied by the enemy, will only be required to guarantee that they do not carry munitions of war, and that they will not sell said vessels to the enemy.

(Signed)

Juan Jose Flores

Carlos Joaquin Monsalve, See'y General.

(Signed) JUAN JOSE FLOR CARLOS JOAQUIN MONSALVE, Sec'y General.

Pearl Fisheries of the Pacific.

From the Fanana Herald, June 8.]

The principal pearl fisheries of the Pacific are those located about sixty or seventy miles from this city, in the bay or gulf of Panama. They were formerly the property of the Spanish crown, and were carried on under the direction of the Spanish government, being considered the same as the gold and silver mines. Fishermen were allowed the privilege of diving for peals by paying to the government a duty called quinto, that is, five per cent of their carrings.

vilege of diving for peals by paying to the government a duty called quinto, that is, five per cent of their carnings.

Soon after this country threw off her allegiance to Spain, and assumed independent powers as part of the republic, the duty on pearl fishing was abolished; pearls being considered as the natural products of the sea, and like all other fish, free to all. There is, now, no duty required—excry man enjoys the same privilege in common with another, and is entitled to all the results of his labor. He can dive anywhere in the waters of the bay, and is protected in his possession of all he can, in this way, acquire. The most extensive and valuable fisheries are those of the Pearl Islands. These islands were formerly called llas del Rey, or King's Islands, and are so laid down and denominated on the old maps. They are now called llas de Perlas. The business is chiefly carried on in the Archipelago of these islands, which number from sixty to seventy. The principal island is called San Miguel. It has a town of the same name, containing a population of about 1,500 inhabitants. All of these islands are more or less inhabitants. All of these islands are more or less inhabitants. All of these islands are more or less inhabitants. All of these islands are more or less inhabitants are more or less inhabitants are more or less inhabitants are more or less inhabitants. All of these islands are more or less inhabitants are more or less inhabit

There are, at this time, from twelve to fifteen hundred persons engaged in the pearl-fisheries of these islands. The value of the pearls taken varies from \$80,000 to \$150,000 per annum, seldom less than \$100,000, besides from nine hundred to one thousand tons of pearl shells, averaging, in value, \$40,000. These shells were formerly esteemed as worthless, but recently they have become the chief article of export from this country, being worth from thirty to forty dollars per ton.

Diving for pearls is an interesting, and at the same time dangerous pursuit. The diver generally dives in from three to seven fathoms of water; and brings up at each dive from six to twelve shells. They dive at low water always, as the divingground at high water has been cleared of the shells. They usually work from two houts and a half to three hours, during which time they dive from twelve to fifteen times. The best divers remain under water from fifty-ciph to sixty-one seconds; but the most of them can only remain under from forty-five to fifty seconds. It is altogether a mistaken idea that has gone abroad, and is now currently believed, that pearl-divers can remain under water ten and fifteen minutes. We have conversed with a distinguished gentleman of this city, who has been engaged in the pearl trade upwards of thirty years, upon this poins and he assures us that the very longest time he ever knew a diver to remain under water was sixty-one seconds, and that he was induced to do so, by the promise of a reward of two or three ounces (doubleons).

remain under water was sixty-one seconds, and that he was induced to do so, by the promise of a reward of two or three ounces (doubloons).

The pearl oyster is used for food, and resembles the sand-clam of the Atlantic coast. The fishermen and the natives use it both fresh, when just taken, and when preserved by being par-boiled and dried. It is exceedingly palatable, and is esteemed as very good, substantial food. The preparation of preserving the oyster in this manner is very simple, and the oyster, after being preserved, is strung on a string, and hung up in a cool dry place. It keeps a long time, and can afterwards be cooked in a variety of ways, as fancy or custom or appetite may suggest.

The pearl is considered to be a disease of oyster. The pearl is considered to be a disease of oyster. It is generally found in the flesh of the oyster, although, sometimes, it has been found adhering to the side of the shell. Upon opening the oyster, the diver uses great precaution to prevent the pearl from dropping out, should the oyster contain one.

The price of pearls varies according to their purity, shape and weight—say from ten dollars to five thousand per ounce. From five hundred to fifteen hundred dollars are very frequently paid here for single pearls not weighing more than three-sixteenths of an ounce.

An English company, some years since, obtained a privilege to fish with diving bells, but the enterprise proved a total failure in consequence of the unevenness of the bottom. Since then, no attempt of a similar character has been made, nor has any machinery or apparatus ever been used to bring up

machinery or apparatus ever been used to bring u

doubt whatever exists as to the great abun-No doubt whatever exists as to the great abundance of the pearl oyster in the waters of the Archipelago, though at so great a depth as to defy the skill of the diver. By means of a sub-marine armor, or by the use of a proper machine constructed for the purpose, in connection with a sub-marine armor, we have no doubt that a fortune could be realized in a very short time. The shells, alone, which could be thus obtained, would defray any outlay for such an apparatus and all the expenses attending its operations. And, as it is the belief of many, sanctioned by the experience of old divers, that the best and largest pearls are found in deep water, it is but fair to presume that the vicid would be highly profitable. An exclusive privilege could readily be obtained from the Provisional Chambers for the use of such an apparatus, and we know of readily he obtained from the Provisional Chambers for the use of such an apparatus, and we know of nothing to hinder the successful prosecution of an enterprise of this kind. We know a gentlemen of wealth and high respectability, residing in this city, who would be willing to unite with a competent person, or with a company, to engage in such an enterprise, and whose facilities and knowledge upon the subject are unequalled for all its practical purposes.

Poses.
The Pearl Islands are considered remarkably healthy, quite fertile, producing all the ordinary vegetables and fruits of the country, and the inha-bitants, who are mostly black, are kind, hospitable, and inoffensive.

GREAT HAIL STORM .- A correspondent, writing GREAT HAIL STORM.—A correspondent, writing from Eden, Vt., gives us an account of a severe storm of hail, which passed over that place on the 22d instant. The hail stones measured three inches in circumference, and covered the ground to the depth of six inches, completely destroying the crops of corn and grain, breaking and beating it into the ground, and doing much other damage. The hail demolished all glass exposed to its severity. Its extent was two miles in width, and three miles in length, and ran east and west. The cattle were much bruised by the hail, and were left covered with bunches, from the force of its blow. The forest trees were stripped of their leaves, and present a remarkably ragged appearance. The hail laid in heaps upon the ground for more than twenty-four hours.—Worcester (Mass.), Transcript.

ICE IN LARR SUPERIOR. - The Lake Superio ICE IN LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Lake Superior Journal says, that on the 5th June, the Captain of a trading sloop bound to St. Louis river, found the lake so obstructed with iee that when within twenty miles of the river, he found it impossible to proceed, and had to return. The ice extended along the coast as far as could be seen, and was twenty miles wide. It was firm, hard, and of immense thickness.

DEATH OF AN OLD PHOT —Capt. Lemuel Ayes, for forty-three years branch pilot for Boston harbor, died in this city yesterday. He was 73 years of age.—Boston Traveller, June 28th.

Ten Days Later from Mexico.

Ten Days Later from Mexico.

THENATURED COUP D'STAT OF ARMTA—TROUBLE BRTWEEN THE PERSIDENT AND THE SHITISH MINISTER.

[From the New Orleans Bee, June 22.]

By the brig Tchuantepse, we have received files of papers from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst.

An extra session of Congress is talked of, but does not seem very probable.

There are rumors of a contemplated coup d'ctat by Arista, and the Constitutional speaks very gravely of the probability of such an event. It is reported, moreover, that the government had despatched to the officers of the customs at Vera Cruz. Tampico, and Mazatian, orders to suspend all payments, and to retain the specie paid in, subject to the call of the government. In short, everything seems in disordered confusion in the unfortunate republic. The treasury presents a vacuum, and Congress has a journed, without settling any of the important questions submitted to it.

In Sonora, some weeks ago, a body of government troops were attacked by three hundred Indians, and forced to retreat. Three of the soldiers were killed, and a number wounded. The ladians are said to have lost thirty or forty of their men.

The Legislature of Jalisce has paydoned half a

The Legislature of Jalisco has pardoned half a dozen highway robbers. At Saltillo, eighteen criminals, who had been condemned to the galleys, had managed to escape.

The telegraph is operating between Vera Cruz and Mexico, and the line is frequently interrupted by the breaking of the wires.

The Italian Opera still attracts the music loving portion of the capital.

[From the New Oricans Courier. June 22]

From the new Oricans Courier. June 22]

From the city of Mexico we yesterday received papers to the 6th inat., with Vera Cruz journals an ate as the 12th.

The papers of the capital are filled with rumors of we comp a 'etat, by which despotic power would be assumed by President Arista. The Mexican Congress had adjourned, after a session of four-and-and months, in which time nothing had been done to improve the situation of the country. We have not yet seen the list of acts passed by that Congress; but from the summary of their proceedings, and the complaints of the press, we must infer that no treaty has been made with Mr. Sloo, or the United States—that the tarif has been loft as oppressive as ever—that nothing had been done to replenish the untional treasury—nothing to repel the incursions of the Indians or arrest the bands of highwaymen in the interior. On the other hand, we are told of a very serious quarrel between the British Ambassador in Mexico and President Arista—a quarrel that has induced the departure of the British Secretary of Legation for London.

In the Vera Cruz papers we read an account of the proceedings of a mob, which compelled the authorities of that city to issue a license for the importation of 3,000 bbls. of flour, on paying moderate duties. Other articles of food were scarce in Vera Cruz, and the mob may be soon tempted to ask fresh indigences.

[From the New Orleans Pleayune, June 22]

By the arrival of the schooner Bonita and the brig Tehuantepec, we have dates from the city of Mexico to the 5th inst., and, Vera Cruz to the 12th.

The Mexican Congress addourned sine discussion to th

ber to the 26th of May, on which the duties had not been paid.

A public demonstration has taken place in Mazatlan against the State Legislature re-establishing direct contributions. The troops were called, and the demonstration promptly arrested. The commerce of Mazatlan is represented to be in a most niserable condition. A deep and wide-spread feeling of irritation exists there against the State government, which rules with a rod of iron, and in a most despotte manner. Mazatlan, it is thought, will petition the general government to be separated from the State of Sinaloa, and constituted a distinct territory.

The Mexican Congress, just before adjourning, granted the sum of \$22,000 to Mons. Desaché, who enceceded, after great risks, in 1847, during the blockade of Vera Cruz by the American fleet, in running a much needed cargo of gunpowder into that port.

A rumor that President Arista and his cabinet

A rumor that President Arista and his cabinet A rumor that President Arista and his cabinet intended to make a coup d'état, had excited intense feeling in the city of Mexico. The papers diseussed the chances openly, but nothing resulted from it.

The Trant d'Union publishes a letter, dated in Sonora the 15th of April, from one of the first French expeditions frem California. The members of this trans are well established at and near the city of Hermosillo, and had excellent prospects opened to them. The letter writer says Sonora is one of the finest countries he ever saw. The climate is delightful, the soil extremely rich, and the company had commenced working at several goldand silver mines, with every prospect of rich returns. The Governor of Sonora and the other authorities treated the emigrants with great hospitality and kindness.

or sonora and the other authorities treated the emi-grants with great hospitality and kindness.

On the 23d March, on one side of the Cajon Bo-nito, in Sonora, an encounter took place between three hundred Indiansanda detachment of Mexican regular troops and National Guards. The Mexicans were forced to retreat, but the Indians suffered more in killed and wounded. Three detachments of emi-grants were to leave the city of Mexico on the 5th inst, for Sonora. Another expedition would leave for the same destination in about a month, under the direction of a Mexican colonel. One of the Seminole chiefs on a visit to the city of Mexico, was, at the last dates, dangerously ill of

ty plus fever.

The government has re-organized the department of foreign relations, and appointed seven new chiefs of sections or officers; the office of one of the two assistant treasurers has been abolished.

assistant treasurers has been abolished.

On the 31st ult., the holders of scrip for the home debt met at Lonja to elect the two individuals to represent them in the new board of administration of the public debt. The question whether these delegates should be voted for per caputa, or by shares, was discussed. No definite result was obtained, and it was resolved to consult the government on this point. The holders of the twenty-six per cents research to a consult the second to the state of the twenty-six per cents refused to be at this meeting, on the plea that they intend to protest against the new law regulating the public credit.

General Mejia died recently in the city of Mexico,

General Mejia died recently in the city of Mexico, General Michelena at Morelia.

Col. Ramsey has arrived at Vera Croz from this city, and proceeded immediately to the city of Mexico.

For fifty days no vessels have entered the port of Tanpico. It was proposed, at the last dates, to close the custom house there.

The reception in Vera Cruz of the news of the rejection by Congress of the proposition to admit foreign flour free of duty, created great excitement.

ment.
On the night of the 4th inst., the people of Vera
Cruz assembled in the principal plaza, and appointed
a commission from their number to represent their a commission from their number to represent their situation to the Ayuntamiento, and to request them to send to the north for three thousand barrels of flour to supply the present wants of the people. The Portenir says the assembly was quiet, but determined, and after passing the necessary resolutions and appointing the committees, retired tranquilly to their homes about midnight. The Ayuntamiento assembled the same night, and passed the following securities.

esolution :—
That we will send abroad for such quantities of flour as That we will send abroad for such quantities of flour as may be, in the judgment of the Ayuntamiento, necessary for the consumption and supply of this municipality.

The next day the Ayuntamiento reassembled and passed several resolutions. One calls upon the principal military commandante and the collector of the customs not to obstruct in any way the landing of flour imported by the Ayuntamiento; another resolves to send immediately to New Orleans for 3,000 barrels of flour, in five portions of 600 barrels each, to be sent monthly; a third says that the corporation will pay a differential duty sufficient to make the flour cost in Vera Craz \$13 for each barrel of 200 pounds, more or less.

make the flour cost in Vera Cruz \$13 for each barrel of 200 pounds, more or less.

The remainder of the resolutions merely regulate the prices and weight of the bread, and provide that, if the bakers should not accede to these resolutions, the Ayuntamiento will establish a bakery of their own; but the last authorizes the municipal officers to send to New Orleans, by the brig Tehuantepec, for the first instalment of the flour.

From the tone of the papers, it is evident that this movement in Vera Cruz is regarded as a pro-

nunciamento against the government, and the result was looked for with great anxiety. The Porvenir asserts that there is no political end in view and that the measure is only what it purports to be, a movement rendered necessary by the pressing wants of the people.

The small town of Theotalpan has followed the

The small town of Theotelpan has followed the example of Vera Cruz, and pronounced in favor of the introduction of foreign flour.

Our papers from the city of Mexico make no mention of these events.

The Governor of Yuestan has been authorized to draw upon the public funds of the State in the sum of \$4,500, for the purpose of making suitable presents to General Benito Quijano, Peiro Marciul and the heirs of Don Andreas Quintana Roo, as tokens of gratitude from the State for the services of these gentlemen in obtaining aid from the general government in the war with the Indians.

The Count de Cortina has asked from the Mexican government the exclusive privilege for fifty years, of a railroad from the city of Mexico to the town of Thalpana, (better known as San Augustine,) in the valley of Mexico, passing through the villages of Tacubaya, Mixcoae, Goyacan and San Angel.

The Spanish Congul in Vera Cruz publishes in

Angel.
The Spanish Consul in Vera Cruz publishes in The Spanish Consul in Vera Cruz publishes in the papers of that city a notice to the subjects of her Catholic Majesty, that he will receive voluntary subscriptions for the erection of a hostital in Madrid, to be called the Hospital de la Princesa, as a mark of gratitude for the happy birth of the Princess of the Asturias and the deliverance of the queen from the dagger of an assassin.

The Siglo says the news from the State of Durango continues to be of the most melancholy nature. Hunger, sickness and death are the subjects of every letter, and the inhabitants dare not venture five steps from their houses without exposing themselves to the danger of being killed by the Indians.

The village of Mochotitlan, in the State of Gu-

The village of moonovitain, in the State of ex-enercy, was inundated on the night of the 28th ult., by the sudden overflowing of the river Salads. This sad event caused the ruin of many families, destroying more than half the houses in the village, and drowning many persons.

Boston, June 26, 1852.

The Whig Nominations—Mr. Webster—Mr. Lawrence-Symptoms of "Bolting"-Literary Matters -Life of General Pierce, by Mr. Hawthorne-History of Boston-The Brewer Case-The New Daily-Temperance Convention-Conviction of Davis, &c.

Things are very quiet here, and are fast settling

down to a calm, equitable state. All talk of bolting against the nomination of General Scott is fast ceasng to be heard. There will not be so much money spent by the whigs as there would had Mr. Webster, or even Mr. Fillmore, been the nominee; but the strength of the whig party will be rallied in support of Scott, and he will receive the party vote. That much enthusiasm will enter into the matter, I am far from predicting; but it will not be necessary. The vote of Massachusetts has already been "bagged" for the hero of Chapultepec, and will be given out in due time. Should all three of the great States vote for him, our electoral vote will be of no great importance to the whigs; but should Scott fail in either of them, as he is very likely to, Massachusetts' vote will not improbably tell on the result of the contest. Would it not be an amusing event should that vote-which, but for the existence of the plurality law, never would have been even dreamed of-for Scott decide the character of the result of the campaign ? The plurality law was the work of the coalition; and if Scott should be elected by it, he would be under vast obligations to the coalitionists. That it is not unreasonable to believe that

he would be under vast obligations to the coalitionists. That it is not unreasonable to believe that Massachusetts' vote may be important, will be seen from the importance which it had in 1848, when it contributed twelve of the seventeen electoral votes which General Taylor had over the precise number necessary to elect him. Then New York and Pennsylvania voted for the whigs, and Ohio against them. Had they failed in Louisiana, Massachusetts would have had the balance of power in her hands. I have been told by not a few persons who were present, at Baltimere, during the entire session of the whig convention, that nothing did Mr. Webster's cause so much injury as the multitude of his supporters (?) who went there from Boston. There was no objection made to their congregating in that city by myriads, if they chose to do so; but, unfortunately for their cause and for themselves, they could not shake off what the late Fenimore Cooper would have called their "provincial" habits. They talked and acted just as they do at home, forgetting that Massachusetts, or rather Boston, is not all the world, and the "rest of mankind" to boot. Other whigs saw that they were not the kind of men to carry elections, and treated them accordingly. Even Mr. Chonte is represented as having made a very poor figure, perhaps because he did not know the ground well. These delegates came home with their crests lowered, and have since been engaged in justifying themselves to those of their friends, who, on the strength of telegraphic despatches sent here as late as Saturday last, wagered that Mr. Webster would receive the nomination. One democrat won no less than fifteen bets from as many Webster men. The dominant idea among them now is, that Massachusetts is not greater than the other thirty States.

The Scott men say that they shall have money enough even if the Dons do refuse to bleed. Abbott

among them now is, that Massachusetts is not greater than the other thirty States.

The Scott men say that they shall have money enough even if the Dons do refuse to bleed. Abbott Lawrence, our envoy extraordinary to England, wrote home, some time since, placing his Fortunatus's purse at the command of the Scott men, and they'll use it. He flatters himself that he made General Taylor President, and that he can make General Scott the same. His part is that of Warwick, in our wars of the roses; he is to set up and pull down kings at will, in his own estimation. But the old gentleman always has an arriere pensée in his movements. He is simply making an investment. His great object when Gen. Taylor came into power was to get possession of the Treasury Department; but the Frankenstein which he had made would not act in obedience to the will of his creator, and, after much murnuring, he was fain to take up with the onnamental mission to England. But he has always had his eye on the Treasury, which he supposes is to be massaged after the fashion of a great Lowell corporation. This is the secret of his liberality. He wishes to stand well with the pursers that are to be. He will find his way, diabolo volente, into the cabinet as the pious Æneas found his into a similar region, through the aid of gold.

A report that Mr. Webster will be appointed to succeed Mr. Lawrence—the latter gentleman proposing to return in the autumn—finds maty believers. The Secretary of State is poor, and a six months' alsence from the country, for which he shall receive some \$22,000, world be no bad thing for him, in the

ing to return in the antumn—finds many believers. The Secretary of State is poor, and a six months alsence from the country, for which he shall receive some \$22,000, would be no bad thing for him, in the way of balm to his justly exasperated feelings—especially as the country shows so small an appreciation of his worth. Some of his friends say he shall not be pensioned off in such a way; but I am inclined to believe that he would soon let them see that he has a will of his own, were the appointment tendered to him, which, as we also hear he is not a resign his present place, will most likely not be the case.

Movements have already been commenced—having for their object the removal of Mr. Winthrop from the leadership of the Massachusetts whige. Linus Child, of Lowell, and who represented his district in

the leadership of the Massachusetts whigs. Linus Child, of Lowell, and who represented its district in the Baltimore Convention, has given expression to an opinion that has been gaining ground here for some time past, namely, that it the whigs shall run Mr. Winthrop for Governor, next fall, they will be badly beaten again.

The article in the Courier of yesterday, detailing the secret history of Mr. Webster's failure, will probably excite attention in New York. It indicates a disposition on the part of some high people to "bolt," as it is understood to come from an important quarter. There is an insimuation against Mr. Winthrop in it, that may lead to something, and which gives the coalitionists great comfort; for though it is not within the power of any set of men to nevent Scott from receiving our electoral vote, a few whigs could prevent the triumph of their party at the State election, which occurs six days later than the Presidential election. Any disaffection in that election would cut both ways, reducing the whig strength, and operating to the prevention of bolting on the part of hunker democrats from the condition, as they would not wish to be left alone, and without having accomplished anything. You will recollect that the Webster whigs, last year, did their utmost to prevent Mr. Winthrop's nomination.

In the literary world, there is nothing of special importance going on Mr. Hawthorne is engaged on a life of General Pierce, the Democratic candidate. They were chums at college, and it is a pleasing feature of General Pierce's history, that he should have retained the friendship of a man like Mr. Hawthorne, who has so utter an aversion to anything like public life. The book will be well written, and readable, which is more than can be said of most lives of Presidential candidates. Prof. Longfellow, the poet, was also at the same college with General Pierce.

Mr. Parkman is completing his history of the

Pierce.

Mr. Parkman is completing his history of the Canadas, which will be a valuable addition to our literature. It will be a more comprehensive work than that on the same subject by the late Eliot Warburton, who always failed as signally in writing history as he was successful in writing books of travels. Mr. Parkman, on the other hand, appears to be endowed with those faculties that lead to success in historical writing: patience, industry, clear-ness of mind, vast knowledge, and last, though not least, that leisure which springs from the possession of wealth. I call leisure—and consequently wealth— a faculty, for without it small would be the number of works produced requiring research.

torical writers are rich - Bancroft, Prescott, Park

man, and others.

We are to have a new history of Boston, or rather an old one washed over, for the benefit of the rising generation. Mr. Draze, the antiquarina and book seller, is to get up a new edition of Snow's History of Boston, and will so re-cast it, that it will be, in effect, a new work. The original book was not a very lively affair, but as good as most town histories, perhaps better than some of them. There is much about the annals of Boston that could be made to tell in historical writing; but, somehow or other almost every writer of such works is given to be awfully duil. Mr. Hawthorne could do the subject of his works abundantly show. His Scarlot Letter is a picture of Boston in the ciden time, and show more knowledge of colonial history, than any professed historical work on the subject that we have.

The new anti-liquor law daily paper does not 'progress' as its friends would ceirs. It appears that there is a hifeh on the subject of what Mr. Weller would call 'the funb.' The liquor retailers hold that the distillers should come down with the "tim" in large quantities, while the distillers take an exactly opposite view of the subject. They say, truly enough, that the law does not materially migure them; that, on the whole, it favors them, as it not only allows them to manufasture and expert liquor, but specifically protects them in so doing. Under these circumstances, they do not think they can justly be called upon to pay in more than one-half the capital of the new paper. The rotailers say that they, in most instances, have oity licenses to soll, and therefore have no particular necessity to pay out money. On the whole, I should not be surprised if the whole project "slumped through"—to use an elegant expression. Not one of the old established journals, of any party, will have anything to do with the matter of specific opposition to the liquor bill, se that if the new paper should not be started, the men whose interests must be affected by the law's existence, will not have an opportunity of be

The sentence of Brewer, the defaulting bank officer, to three years' imprisonment in the State prison, is almost universally approved of. If fault is found, it is with the mildness of the punishment. The relatives and friends of Brewer did all they preperly could to have him sont to the common jail, as they wished to avoid the infamy that is held to attach to confinement in the State prison at hard labor; but Justice Wells could not be prevailed upon to gratify them. The statement that the Suffolk Bank has lost half a million through Brewer and Rand's operations, though it has received a sort of semi-official denial through the Advertiser, is, no doubt, true; at any rate, it is universally believed to be true.

doubt, true; at any rate, it is universally bolloved to be true.

The Supreme Court has been all this week engaged on the trial of Davis, charged with the murder of his sister, Mrs. Van Wagner, under circumstances of a most atrocious character. Mr. Farrer, senior counsel for the prisoner, made a very powerful and ingenious defence of his client; but the ovidence was so strong against him, that nothing could prevent the jury from returning a verdict of guilty.

ALGOMA.

ALGOMA.
P. S.—A letter has been received here, by the oditor of the Boston Pilot, from Gen. Scott, in which he takes back all his nativism, and goos straight out the other way, and for Catholicism.

The Indictment for Alleged Kidnapping at

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. SYRACUSE, June 26, 1852. In your paper of to day is an editorial article which, for want of a full statement of facts, create a wrong impression. I will give you the factsyou will make your own conclusion. Henry W Allen, Deputy United States Marshal, was indicted.

under the laws of New York, 1840, for kidnapping Jerry. He was acquitted by the jury on Wednesday last. You say it shows reaction against the satidavery cause in Syracuse. I say it does not. know I am an abolitionist; but you know equally well that I never sent you a misstatement. So I will give you the facts. The law of New York, of 1840. provides that he who attempts to take from this State a negro or mulatto against his consent, "without authority of law"-mark the words-shall, on conviction, be fined \$500, and imprisoned in the

State prison ten years.
It was under this act that Allen was indicted a It was under this act that Allen was indicted a few days after Jerry's arrest by him. What the testimony before the Grand Jury was, I do not know; and whether there was testimony that Allea took measures against Jerry's liberty, outside of the warrant, is more than I know. The indictment was found, and was met by Allen with a special plea, instead of a general plea of "not guilty." He was never arrested—never gave bail. It was asserted on all hands, that the question was to be tested—no feelings of unkindness were entertained towards the marshal, personally. The special plea admitted that Allen arrested Jerry, but claimed it was done by "authority of law," and set forth the affidavit of the U.S. Commissioner, the warraut, the return on the warrant, and closed by denying that he had done any "other acts" in the premises. This was on the warrant, and closed by denying that he had done any "other acts" in the premises. This was mot by the prescution, with a denial of all the allegations of the special pleu, as to Allen's alleged authority to act—denied that Salien was U.S. Commissioner, that he issued a warrant, &c. On the day the trial commenced, counsel stipulated to admit the allegations, denied in their pleu, to

When the case was opened, the counsel for defence

maintained that inasmuch as they, in their special plea, had admitted the doing of certain acts touch-ing the man Jerry, named in the indictment—all of ing the man Jerry, named in the indictment—all of which the prosecution in reply specifically denied—that inasmuch as they had in terms declared they had done "no other sets," and the prosecution in reply had been silent as to that allegation—therefore, the case was limited to showing on the part of the defence that the acts admitted to have been done were done by due "authority of law."

The prosecution called witnesses, and offered to prove that Allen was gailty of acts for the detention of Jerry outside of the warrant, before and after his arrest; but the court took the view given above, by defence, and excluded all testimony save the record of the warrant, &c., which the prosecu-

the record of the warrant, &c., which the prosecu-tion had stipulated to admit. In other words, it left the only question, this:—Was a warrant, issued under the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, "authority of

Gerrit Smith and Charles B. Sedgwick main-Gerrit Smith and Charles B. Sedgwick maintained the unconstitutionality of the Fugitive law; Stephen D. Dillage and George F. Comstock, the other side. The Judge, (R. P. Marvin.) held the law constitutional, and recommended that the jury bring in a verdict of not guilty, which was done at once, and without leaving their seats. As there was not a fact to pass on, it was generally understood by lawyers, like myself, that the verdict of the jury was to be a formal matter, and that whichever way the decision of Judge Marvin, of Chautauque country, was, so was to be the verdict.

My business is with facts. You and others may make the comments. make the comments.

Price of Flour in Australia.

New York, June 28, 1852.

James Gordon Bennett, Esq.—

Dear Sir.—Among other intelligence from Australia, in your valuable paper of this date, it is meastioned that flour was "down to from £10 to £12 per ton, retail, and several hundred tons from Chilo and been sold by the eargo as low as £7 10." This was, I presume, in the month of March last, though it is not so said, and the statement, unexplained, being calculated to mislead, permit me to make the following observations:—

Chile flour then, in Australia, must necessarily have been last year's growth, of which the harvest was superabundant and shippients very large.

From authentic sources f can assure you and your readers that the contrary is the case this season, so much so that Chile is looking to the United States for her own supplies.

It is, therefore, obvious that no such glut can be calculated upon this year, and the consequence must be a very different state of the market. Those of our merchants who have already made venture to these newly discovered auriferous regions, need, therefore, be under no apprehension.

B. P.